

DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

For Congress—State at Large:
COL. THEOPHILUS LYLE DICKY,
of LA SALLE COUNTY.

For State Treasurer:
GEN. JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
of MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
COL. JOHN M. CREES,
of WHITE COUNTY.

For Congress—4th District:
HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON,
of MERCER COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats, together with all men who approve of the Declaration of Principles made by the National Union Convention recently in session at Philadelphia, are requested to meet in their several townships at such time and place as they may choose, and appoint delegates to a county convention to be held in the court house, in Rock Island, on

Saturday, September 15th, 1886,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., to agree upon candidates for the following offices, viz: State at Large, one candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Illinois.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for Coroner.
Each township will be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 250 democratic votes cast at the last election, as follows:
Cedarville, all, 1
Port Byron, 2
Coal Valley, 5
Coe, 2
Cane Creek, 2
Zuma, 2
Hampton, 6
Moline, 3
Andalusia, 2
Drury, 4

Whole number of delegates, 62.
The caucuses, when met, are also requested to choose township and school district committees, and perfect the organization of the party in each township and school district.

It is earnestly requested that the conservative men of the several townships see to it that these caucuses are fully attended and that men are chosen who will be present, at the county convention, so that every township may be fully represented.
J. B. DARTMOUTH, JR., Rock Island.
S. F. HARTMAN, Hampton.
C. F. HARTMAN, Rock Island.
DAVID L. CUNNINGHAM, Camden Mills.
County Central Committee.
Rock Island, August 27, 1886.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The trip of President Johnson to Chicago is attended with the most flattering marks of respect from the people of the cities through which he passes. At Baltimore he was escorted by an immense crowd, and addressed them in a few remarks. At Wilmington, where the cars stopped for a moment only, he was met by a delegation of citizens and compelled to show himself. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were also called out and cheered. At Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, and other places, demonstrations were made. But at Philadelphia, where the city council had failed to provide any reception, he was received with most enthusiastic honors. A committee of citizens met him at the depot and escorted him to the Continental hotel, where an immense concourse of people assembled and called upon him for a speech. Stepping out upon the balcony, the president, supported on the left by Secretary Seward, and on the right by Gen. Grant, addressed the assembled thousands in a brief speech, in the course of which he stated that his views of policy and of the political situation were shared by those who accompanied him. In the evening he was serenaded by the Tailors' Union and the German Manner-chor, and responded briefly. At Camden, N. J., they were joined by Gens. Meade and Butler. At Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, Newark and other places they met with the most cordial reception. Arriving in New York, the party was met by the committee of the common council and escorted by a division of cavalry up Broadway to the city hall, where Mayor Hoffman delivered an address of welcome. The president replied in a brief speech, and after he had concluded, Secretary Seward was called out and also spoke briefly. From the city hall, the party proceeded to the Fifth Avenue hotel, amidst immense and enthusiastic demonstrations of respect. In the evening the party were serenaded, and the president made a capital speech. Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Baron Stoeckel, and others said a few words. In the morning the party visited Central Park, taking the steamer River Queen, for Albany. Gens. Custer, Roseau, Fullerton, and Steadman, and A. T. Stewart, Richard Sobell and many others joined the party. All along the Hudson the people were gathered in great crowds, salutes were fired, all along the river, and cheers given by the people on the shores.

At Hudson four or five steamboats lying at the wharf, were densely filled with men, women and children, and other places near the river bank, large crowds had assembled. The hill-tops presented a long line of spectators and many persons were seated on the slope. The scene was not only interesting but pleasantly exciting.

The president, Secretary Seward, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Grant, Secretary Welles and Post Master Gen. Randall and all others on board the River Queen properly recognized the compliments bestowed. It was perhaps the most animated demonstration on the way from New York. At Stuyvesant a salute was fired and the usual salutations were interchanged. At 6 o'clock, when 12 miles from Albany the steamer Metamora approached the River Queen with the mayor of Albany and a committee of the city council.

Secretary Seward introduced his honor the mayor to the president. Admiral Farragut, Gen. Grant and other distinguished gentlemen of the excursion party were also introduced to the Albanians.

Short addresses were made by the mayor of Albany and the president. A similar delegation also came, on a steamer from Troy and the same ceremonies followed.

Arrived at Albany the wharves were densely lined with spectators to such an extent that the excursion party could scarcely reach the carriage. The greatest possible excitement everywhere prevailed. There was continuous cheering and firing of salutes and music. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession passed, and some in their anxiety crowded the carriage way to peep into the faces of the excursionists.

The president's carriage was guarded by the Burgess Corps. The procession passed up Broadway and returning was received by the 10th and 25th regiments, and the fire department. The latter comprising 600 members. Along the route a number of buildings were illuminated, and flags and transparencies displayed. Rockets were fired and different colored pyrotechnics illuminated the street. At about 8 it halted at the capitol; the park of which was densely crowded with persons of both sexes, and all ages and conditions.

Gov. Denton received the president, on the steps of the capitol, and short and appropriate addresses were made.

The president and party were then escorted to the executive chamber, where the governor introduced the president to the senators of the state and to the lieutenant governor. Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Sec'y Welles and others were subsequently introduced.

After remaining a few minutes in the executive chamber, the president and party withdrew, and the procession was re-formed and was joined by the firemen, and the line of march was resumed down State street and up Broadway to the Delaware house where a dinner, given by the city, awaited the party.

Over this route the scene was signally brilliant. The firemen bearing torches and firing rockets, and the citizens joining with them in a display of many colored fireworks from their stores and dwellings. The excitement on the streets was immense, and the enthusiasm beyond description, and so it will be all through the country.

We add the following from the telegraphic account of the progress from Albany:
ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The president and party were accompanied to the cars for Auburn by military escort, and thousands of persons were in attendance at the railroad station. The demonstrations were continued until the train was lost in the distance.
A delegation from Schoharie county to escort the president through the city was on board. Mayor McMillen tendered to the president the hospitalities of Schoharie.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—There are assembled thousands exhibiting much enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and hurrahs given. The president and party left the cars and were escorted to a platform where Judge Page delivered an address to the president. The president made a short reply, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Gen. Grant was presented to the people and received their enthusiastic congratulations. The train was soon again on its way, followed by the cheers of the people.

FONDA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—3:40 a. m.—The president, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Welles appeared on the platform. The train having halted, cheers were given for each of them.

Repeated calls were made for Secretary Seward, who came forward and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheering throngs. The president then made a short speech to the people. He was frequently cheered during the delivery of his speech, and repeated cheers were given by the assembled thousands.

WORKINGMEN'S PLATFORM.
The resolutions adopted by the national labor congress at its recent session in Baltimore, which we print elsewhere in this issue, are to be regarded as the embodiment of the views, and the product of the long deliberations, of the moderate and thoughtful laboring men of the day. They are put forward as the demand of the laboring classes of the country upon capital and legislation. Their premises are sound, and their requirements just and moderate. They abound in practical and sensible suggestions, and should be read and heeded by all members of the laboring classes, by legislators, and, indeed, by all classes of society, with whose interests those of the workingmen are so intimately blended. Especially important is their suggestion for increased facilities for intellectual culture, by means of institutes, debating societies, and reading rooms, for after all that may be said or urged, it is upon the advance of the laboring classes in education, economy, and good morals, that their prosperity and independence most completely depend.

It will not be forgotten that, at the republican state convention at Springfield, on the 14th of August, an 8 hour resolution was introduced and was hotly and hissed out of the convention! The same resolution was received with applause in the democratic state convention, on the 29th, passed unanimously, and three cheers given for it after it was passed.

The mechanics and laboring men don't need any argument on the subject. They know what party strives to ameliorate the hardships and elevate the condition of labor, and of the poor.

THE WORKING MEN AND THE PRESIDENT.
A Delegation of Workingmen Call Upon the President.—The Hours of Labor—The Homestead Policy and Foreign Immigration Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.
The delegates from the Workingmen's convention, recently held in Baltimore, selected to wait upon the president, were received by him at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. John Hinckelhof, of Illinois, was chairman and spoke in behalf of the committee, as follows:

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.
It has been represented that our convention is for the foundation of a new political party. This is not the case, but it is a convention formed for the purpose of discussing those reforms that we think necessary, and to the laboring community. We are especially interested in the reduction of the hours of labor. That is the corner-stone of our movement. We desire to bring about a reduction of the present time to eight hours, and to have it understood that eight hours are hereafter the measure of a day's work legally and by custom. We want to be considered as ignoring political partisanship or issue, and to appear before you as laborers, for the purpose of presenting our claims to your favorable consideration, and to ask you to action our movement with your immediate approval, as far as all the labor in the naval and other government works is concerned, and to imitate the example of President VanBuren when approached by the employees of the government on a similar request. The request then made was for a reduction to ten hours per day. He did this, and ordered a proclamation, which was immediately followed over the country, and custom has since made it law. We believe the time has come for a still further reduction—that we have advanced sufficiently in improvement, mechanical and otherwise, to render this feasible; and we believe that we should participate, in our degree, in the benefits arising from these improvements; that we would become better citizens by having time for intellectual and moral culture; and we think, too,

it would aid us in our physical, as well as our intellectual health, if not called upon to work so hard, and for such prolonged hours. We desire to call your attention also to the disposition of the public lands. We think there has been permitted too great an accumulation of them in the hands of the speculators, and too much given over to corporate companies, for the purpose of encouraging the formation of railroads. We think this has acted badly for the agriculturists, and that if they were given to settlers and others, and not permitted to accumulate in the hands of a few, they would be cultivated where now they are unproductive. If it were work for a settler to make it profitable to settle, for the reason that all the choicest portions of the lands are being held by large capitalists, and the lands are unprofitable in the sense that they yield less supplies and less taxes to the national and state governments. We would like to have you take these things into consideration, for the provision of means to remedy this, which we claim to be a wrong. We simply hold the principle that lands should be held by those who are willing to cultivate them. The land belongs to the tiller of the soil, and the tools to the mechanic. In connection with that subject, Mr. President, I desire to present to you this petition, sent from one of our frontier states, which may give in better words, and in a more condensed form, the ideas of our frontiersmen upon that subject. Mr. President, I desire to call your attention to the fact that for our application to you, we have a precedent in relation to the same matter—an example set by President VanBuren. I commend it to your attention most respectfully.

Do with the matter as may seem best to you, but in the special matter of a reduction of the hours of labor, we do desire to have some recognition at your hands, if you deem it wise to give it. We have no other object in view than to seek out and apply remedies to the wrongs that laborers now suffer. We regard the laboring man as the basis of the nation, and the basis of the nation is the laboring man. In connection with that subject, Mr. President, I desire to present to you this petition, sent from one of our frontier states, which may give in better words, and in a more condensed form, the ideas of our frontiersmen upon that subject. Mr. President, I desire to call your attention to the fact that for our application to you, we have a precedent in relation to the same matter—an example set by President VanBuren. I commend it to your attention most respectfully.

Resolved, That the first and grand desideratum of the hour, in order to deliver labor work from this thralldom, is the adoption of a law whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in every state of the American Union, and that they are determined never to relax their efforts until this glorious result is consummated.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every workingman in the United States to connect himself with his labor organization, if any exists, and where none exists to immediately commence the formation of a union; that it is the equal duty of every labor organization to represent the workingman's Assembly, and also to aid in the formation of a national or international organization where the same does not exist.

Resolved, That the system of prison labor which is practiced throughout this country is not only injurious to the producing classes, but an incentive for men employers to contract with the government for cheap labor, and the honorable mechanics not being able to compete with this class of labor and support their families, are obliged to seek a living elsewhere, to their inconvenience, and we would recommend that the public be requested not to patronize parties who contract for prison labor, except they pay the rate of wages demanded by the free laboring man in the same industry.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the committee on national affairs, and would recommend the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of Boston; *Daily Union*, of Detroit; *Herald*, of Troy, N. Y.; and *Industrial Advocate*, of St. Louis, and would recommend the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of St. Louis, to be requested to patronize these papers in preference to all others.

Resolved, That we pledge our individual and undivided support to the sewing women and daughters of toil in this land, and would solicit their hearty co-operation, knowing, as we do, that their efforts are now being used to their disadvantage and to the detriment of their own interests, and we would urge the laboring man to co-operate with them in their efforts to secure recognition at the hands of the head of the nation.

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judicious selection * * * and we have no disposition to select the character or impugn the merits of the candidates. Each of them did honorable service and left a creditable record in the late bloody war against rebellion. * * * We are willing to regard the nominations as made in good faith, and accept the position of the standard-bearers of our adversaries as honorable opponents, and as persons worthy of our steel.—*Chicago Republican*, 30th.

WORKINGMEN'S PLATFORM.
Resolutions Adopted by the Congress of Workingmen, at Baltimore, August 24.

The Workingmen's Convention or congress which assembled at Baltimore, last week, adjourned on Friday, 24th, after a five days' session, to meet at Chicago next year. Before adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The growing and alarming encroachments of capital upon the rights of the industrial classes of the United States has rendered it imperative that they should calmly and deliberately devise the most effective and available means by which the same may be averted, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the first and grand desideratum of the hour, in order to deliver labor work from this thralldom, is the adoption of a law whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in every state of the American Union, and that they are determined never to relax their efforts until this glorious result is consummated.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every workingman in the United States to connect himself with his labor organization, if any exists, and where none exists to immediately commence the formation of a union; that it is the equal duty of every labor organization to represent the workingman's Assembly, and also to aid in the formation of a national or international organization where the same does not exist.

Resolved, That the system of prison labor which is practiced throughout this country is not only injurious to the producing classes, but an incentive for men employers to contract with the government for cheap labor, and the honorable mechanics not being able to compete with this class of labor and support their families, are obliged to seek a living elsewhere, to their inconvenience, and we would recommend that the public be requested not to patronize parties who contract for prison labor, except they pay the rate of wages demanded by the free laboring man in the same industry.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the committee on national affairs, and would recommend the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of Boston; *Daily Union*, of Detroit; *Herald*, of Troy, N. Y.; and *Industrial Advocate*, of St. Louis, and would recommend the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of St. Louis, to be requested to patronize these papers in preference to all others.

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delivered to him, to be conveyed there. By order of the Executive Committee, A. K. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

CHANCE OF NAME.—The following circular has been issued for the information of the public:

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Aug. 20, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—The interests of the Chicago & Rock Island and the Mississippi & Missouri railroads were this day consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. All business will be transacted accordingly. Respectfully,
G. H. BEARDSLEY, Asst. Gen'l. Supt'l.

BY TELEGRAPH

Reported for the Daily Argus.

No report.

To-Day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any note or notes from L. S. Knott, given by J. N. Howe, as they were obtained through fraud and misrepresentation. aug30d3t

FOR SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale at their shop, corner of Eagle and Mississippi Streets, One Turning Lathe, One Drilling Lathe, both in complete order, having all the necessary tools, which they will sell very cheap for cash. For further particulars enquire of Keen and McKay, or J. R. Johnston. KEEN, LAWHEAD & CO. Rock Island, Aug. 20, 1886—d10t.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
THOSE wishing a choice tomato for canning, will please send in their orders, as only half the crop will have time to ripen this year. JAMES H. JONES, &c., Mammoth Garden. aug20d2w.

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber has opened a regular boarding house, in the brick block on the east side of Union Square, where permanent, transient, or day-boarders can be accommodated. Meals furnished at regular hours. A few good boarders will find rooms and board at \$4 per week if application is made soon. A. B. OSBORN. Rock Island, Aug. 21—d4t.

FINE STOCK FARM ON BLUFF FOR SALE.
CONTAINING eighty acres, thirty under cultivation, three hundred apple and pear trees, bearing fruit, house and well, and other necessary improvements, 3 miles from Rock Island. For further particulars enquire of H. Schreder on the farm, or O. J. DIMICK, Real Estate Agent, Rock Island. aug20d3w.

E. E. FARMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND Notary Public.

Office in Charles Buford's Block, Rock Island, Ill.

Soldiers' Bounties Obtained Promptly.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

Government Securities of all issues, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords. JAY COOKE & CO. may10d1w.

DRUG AND GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned have just opened, in Illinois City, a store for the sale of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dry Goods, and Groceries of all kinds, and they respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the community. They guarantee to sell goods as low as they can be bought in Rock Island or Muscatine, and warrant everything to be precisely what it is represented to be. Cash paid for first class butter, eggs, and hides. LEONARD MANNING. Illinois City, Aug. 10, w1t.

TO GET NICE COLORED PRINTING, Call at the Argus Office.

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To Sportsmen!

THE undersigned has made extensive improvements in his Gun Manufacture, and now has a good stock of Guns and Gun Materials on hand, and a first-class gunsmith in his line. Shop in Market Square, next door to Young America. Please give me a call. JOHN KOCH. Rock Island, Aug. 17, d3w.

WINDOW SHADE Manufactory.

THE above establishment has been removed to Keiser's large brick building, opposite Kimball's wagon shop, where the subscriber will continue to carry on the manufacture of Rustic Window Shades.</